

RAMSBOTTOM
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Sanitary Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1952

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RAMSBOTTOM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL 1952

CHAIRMAN :

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COUNCILLOR A. MOONEY, J.P. (from May, 1952)

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* Members of the Health Committee

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

C. H. T. WADE, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H.

CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

HARRY KELLETT, M.S.I.A., M.R.SAN.I.

Cert. Inspector of Meat and Foods, R.S.I.

Cert. Smoke Inspector, R.S.I. ; Sanitary Science Cert., R.S.I.


ADDITIONAL SANITARY INSPECTOR

DAVID J. EMM, M.S.I.A.

Cert. Inspector of Meat and Foods, R.S.I.

CLERK

NORMAN RICHARDSON



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES,
MARKET PLACE,
RAMSBOTTOM.

20th July, 1953.

*To the Chairman and Members of
the Ramsbottom Urban District Council.*

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1952 on the health and sanitary circumstances of the district.

According to the Registrar General's estimate, the population showed a slight decrease to 14,190. The *adjusted birth rate was 15.0 and the adjusted death rate 14.0 per 1,000 of the population. The birth rate was the same as in the previous year and almost identical with the rate for England and Wales, which was 15.3. The death rate (14.0) was higher than the national rate which was 11.3, but the infant mortality rate (25.0) which is considered to be a good indicator of social circumstances, has remained consistently lower than the national rate over a five year period.

Infectious disease was mainly confined to measles and whooping cough and there were no deaths. The district has been entirely free from diphtheria and reference to the table on page 18 shows that although there were 13 cases in 1948, not a single case has been recorded since that time. The protection given by immunisation is, as is well known, the reason for this happy state of affairs, and it is important that parents should not neglect this simple precaution. Diphtheria can still cause outbreaks and deaths—it has done so in other places, and the victims were those who had not been protected by immunisation.

Smallpox in its less virulent form occurred in districts not far away. Careful supervision of contacts and detailed examination of doubtful cases was carried out. Fortunately no cases occurred in Ramsbottom. Since that time (1952) another and more severe outbreak of smallpox has taken place. The infection was of a virulent type (Asiatic Smallpox) and caused a very rapid death or resulted in severe and prolonged illness. There is no effective treatment for smallpox, but there is a means of prevention by vaccination.

* "adjusted" means corrected to a standard population for the purpose of comparison with other districts.

Because of the risk of complications after a first vaccination in young adults, it is recommended that babies should be vaccinated at four to six months of age. Re-vaccination can then be carried out with much less trouble in later years. The vaccination rate in Ramsbottom is very low—approximately one in six babies are protected.

Two persons died from pulmonary tuberculosis and there were five new cases of the disease and two new cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. Four samples of milk out of a total of 124 samples were found to contain tuberculous infection. Eight out of 149 samples did not pass the recognised bacteriological standard.

It is deplorable that babies and young children should still be supplied with milk which can and does cause tuberculosis. Such milk may have been supplied to them for periods of two to three months. Parents have a simple remedy in their hands, and one which unlike most remedies costs little or nothing. They should insist on having heat treated milk—pasteurised or sterilised—which is the same price as ordinary raw milk. Alternatively, they should ask for milk from tuberculin tested cattle. Not until October, 1954, will the sale of raw milk, other than T.T. milk, be prohibited, and it is earnestly hoped that this important health regulation will not be postponed. In the meantime, parents should insist on a safe milk supply, i.e. heat treated or tuberculin tested.

Much valuable work has been done in connection with the unsatisfactory private water supplies. Sixty-three houses have been converted from a private to a public supply, and further conversions are in progress. This is unspectacular work which requires much detailed attention in the Health Department, but it is work which will pay good dividends in the future health of the population by freedom from outbreaks of water-borne diseases.

The tenants of ten unfit houses have been re-housed, and a survey made of a further 278 unfit houses. The Council have agreed to a programme of dealing with unfit houses by clearance areas.

Steady progress has been maintained in food hygiene by individual visits to food premises. Systematic inspections have been carried out at the Bacon Factory and the new emergency slaughterhouse. Twenty-three thousand pounds of meat were condemned during the year.

I wish to express to Members of the Council and Officers the thanks of the Department for their valued help during the year. They have given their support at all times, and their interest and enthusiasm for the welfare of the district which they serve is a most encouraging feature in the administration of the health services.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. T. WADE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Section A

VITAL STATISTICS
FOR THE YEAR
1952

Statistics of the Area, 1952

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	9,559
Population (census 1951)	...	...	...	...	...	14,587
Registrar-General's estimate, mid-1952	...	...	...	...	...	14,190
Number of inhabited houses—						
(a) Census, 1931	...	...	...	...	...	4,390
(b) End of 1952	...	...	...	...	...	5,155
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	...	£81,724
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£325

Vital Statistics

		Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	Legitimate	192	94	98	Birth rate per 1,000 estimated home population mid- 1952 = Crude 14.2 Adjusted 15.0
	Illegitimate	9	3	6	
	Total	201	97	104	
Still Births	Legitimate	7	5	2	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births = 38
	Illegitimate	1	—	1	
	Total	8	5	3	
Deaths		233	120	113	Death rate per 1,000 estimated home population mid 1952 = Crude 16.4 Adjusted 14.0
England and Wales		{ Birth rate 15.3		{ Death rate... .. 11.3	

Age Period of Deaths

				Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	...	...	...	2	3	5
Between 1 and 5 years	...	...	...	1	—	1
Between 5 and 15 years	...	...	...	1	—	1
Between 15 and 25 years	...	...	...	—	—	—
Between 25 and 45 years	...	...	...	7	6	13
Between 45 and 65 years	...	...	...	30	20	50
65 years and over	...	...	...	79	84	163
				120	113	233

Maternal Mortality

	Deaths	Death rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis	Nil	Nil
Other Maternal Causes	1	4.78
Total Maternal Mortality	1	4.78

Death Rate of Infants under One Year of Age

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	25
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	25
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	Nil

Deaths from certain Specified Diseases

Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ... ..	...	...	...	28
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ... ..	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ... ..	...	...	...	Nil

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS.

Deaths of infants under one year of age : The infant mortality rate of 25 per 1,000 was again better than the national average, and the five year average of 24.0 which gives a more accurate figure is also better than the national average.

Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis : There were two deaths from Respiratory Tuberculosis and none from Non Respiratory Tuberculosis. New cases were five and two respectively, these figures are satisfactory when compared with those of England and Wales, and there is reason to believe that Tuberculosis can be eliminated and this must be the aim in the future.

Birth rate : The corrected birth rate was 15.0 that is corrected to a standard population for purpose of comparison with the national rate which was 15.3.

Still Birth rate : The number of registered stillbirths was 8 as compared with 5 last year, that is at the rate of 38 per 1,000 total births.

CAUSES OF DEATH	1952	1951
ALL CAUSES	233	248
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	2
Tuberculosis, other	0	1
Syphilitic Disease	0	0
Diphtheria	0	0
Whooping Cough	0	0
Meningococcal infections	0	0
Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0
Measles	0	0
Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	0
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	4
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	0	4
Malignant neoplasm, Uterus (F), Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M)	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	15	10
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	0
Diabetes	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	40	44
Coronary disease, angina	43	43
Hypertension with heart disease	7	8
Other heart diseases	51	58
Other circulatory disease	7	6
Influenza	2	2
Pneumonia	8	3
Bronchitis	8	24
Other diseases of respiratory system.....	2	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	5
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	1	0
Congenital malformations	1	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	16	12
Suicide	1	2
Motor vehicle accidents	3	2
All other accidents	4	3
Homicide and operations of war	0	0

TABLE I
RAMSBOTTOM U.D.C. STATISTICS, 1952 TO 1932

Year	Population	Death Rate per 1,000	Birth Rate per 1,000	INFANTILE MORTALITY			Still Births per 1,000 live and still Births	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still Births	Tuberculosis all Forms Death Rate
				All Infants per 1,000	Leg. Infants per 1,000 Leg. Births	Illeg. Infants per 1,000 Illeg. Births			
1952	14,190	16.4	14.2	25	25	Nil	38	4.78	.07
1951	14,380	17.2	14.2	25	25	Nil	24	Nil	.20
1950	14,440	15.9	14.3	24	25	Nil	24	Nil	.14
1949	14,530	13.7	14.5	19	20	Nil	41	Nil	.41
1948	14,390	15.2	16.7	12	12	Nil	20	Nil	.28
1947	14,070	17.6	21.0	43	41	111	13	Nil	.28
1946	13,900	15.1	17.8	52	46	181	31	3.9	.5
1945	13,340	14.7	14.6	30.6	27	71	29	4.95	.45
1944	13,450	13.31	15.98	60.5	60	66.66	35.87	Nil	.67
1943	13,730	14.13	15.8	64.5	60.3	111.1	18.4	4.52	.29
1942	14,240	15.17	13.48	62	65	Nil	35	Nil	.21
1941	14,890	12.5	11.5	55	51	167	65	10.9	.47
1940	14,850	14.2	10.7	56	57	Nil	42	Nil	.34
1939	14,970	11.88	11.42	63	64	Nil	45	5.59	.27
1938	14,940	11.6	11.0	30	18	500	62	11.36	.33
1937	15,030	12.3	11.8	56	58	Nil	48	5.34	.47
1936	15,190	13.5	12.1	81	78	142	60	5.07	.66
1935	15,220	12.6	11.3	46	46	Nil	28	5.6	.79
1934	15,220	11.4	12.2	59	54	250	31	5.20	.92
1933	15,362	13.3	11.7	62	60	90	48	Nil	.79
1932	14,900	13.4	9.7	82	70	400	93	6.21	.60

TABLE III
RAMSBOTTOM U.D.C. STATISTICS
MEAN RATES FOR 1936—1951

Mean of 5 Years	PER 1,000 OF ESTIMATED POPULATION			Rate of Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births
	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate from Respiratory Tuberculosis	
1936—1940	11.4	12.6	0.32	57
1937—1941	11.2	12.4	0.30	52
1938—1942	11.5	13.0	0.27	53
1939—1943	12.5	13.5	0.27	60
1940—1944	13.4	13.8	0.27	59
1941—1945	14.2	13.9	0.29	54
1942—1946	15.5	14.4	0.33	53
1943—1947	17.0	14.9	0.33	49
1944—1948	17.3	15.3	0.30	40
1945—1949	17.0	15.3	0.33	33
1946—1950	16.9	15.5	0.33	32
1947—1951	16.1	15.9	0.18	24

TABLE II

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1952

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1952. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns of the Registrar-General.

	England and Wales	160 C.B.'s. & Great Towns including London	160 Smaller Towns (Resident Pop. 25,000—50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Admin. County	Ramsbottom
BIRTHS.					
RATES PER 1,000 HOME POPULATION					
Live Births	15.30	16.90	15.50	17.60	14.20
Still Births	0.35	0.43	0.36	0.34	0.56
	22.60 (a)	24.60 (a)	23.00 (a)	19.20 (a)	38.00 (a)
DEATHS.					
All Causes	11.30	12.10	11.20	12.60	16.40
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Whooping Cough	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Tuberculosis	0.24	0.28	0.22	0.31	0.07
Influenza	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.14
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	—
Pneumonia	0.47	0.52	0.43	0.58	0.56
NOTIFICATIONS (Corrected)					
Typhoid fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Paratyphoid fever	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	—
Meningococcal Infection	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.21
Scarlet fever	1.53	1.75	1.58	1.56	0.42
Whooping Cough	2.61	2.74	2.57	1.66	1.19
Diphtheria	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	—
Erysipelas	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.14	0.07
Smallpox	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	8.86	10.11	8.49	9.23	9.16
Pneumonia	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.57	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	—
(1) Paralytic	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	—
(2) Non-Paralytic	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.18	—
Food Poisoning	17.87 (a)	23.94 (a)	10.22 (a)	30.77 (a)	4.78 (a)
Puerperal Pyrexia	RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS				
	27.60 (b)	31.20	25.80	23.80	24.80
Deaths.	1.10	1.30	0.50	0.70	—
All causes under 1 year of age					
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age					

(a)—Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

(b)—Per 1,000 related live births.

Section B

GENERAL PROVISION
OF
HEALTH SERVICES

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Under the National Health Service Act the County Council is responsible for the local health services.

The examination of pathological specimens and milk and water samples is undertaken without charge by the Public Health Laboratory at Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

The following matters are the responsibility of the Urban Council :—The control of infectious disease ; provision of suitable water supplies ; control of cleansing and disposal of refuse ; inspection of all food and food preparing premises ; sampling of foodstuffs (milk, ice-cream, etc.) for bacteriological examination ; sanitary accommodation to houses, factories, shops and other premises ; inspection of houses with regard to fitness for human habitation ; nuisances and defects ; rodent control ; offensive trades ; smoke abatement ; and many other matters concerned with environmental health.

Hospital facilities are now under the Regional Board and Management Committees, and patients are admitted without regard to local boundaries.

Ambulance, District Nursing, Midwifery and Maternity and Child Welfare Services are provided by the County Council and administered under the Divisional Health Service Scheme.

Section C

PREVALENCE OF AND
CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1943—1952

DISEASE	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943
Scarlet Fever ...	6	29	28	23	25	8	20	72	69	74
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	13	2	3	12	6	16
Enteric Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	130	175	194	11	263	172	97	104	38	190
Whooping Cough ...	17	24	41	22	18	39	12	66	17	16
Pneumonia ...	—	10	16	13	27	12	22	22	23	23
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	1	3	1	8	3	5	2	5	5	5
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	5	3	5	9	3	5	10	12	10	8
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis...	2	1	5	4	3	1	5	3	6	8
Dysentery ...	—	7	1	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-myelitis ...	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid "B" ...	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	165	254	295	93	360	247	172	299	176	341

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING 1952

DISEASE	TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED												Deaths in Hospi- tal	Cases re- moved to Hospital	Total Deaths
	Total Cases all ages	AGE PERIODS—YEARS								65 and over	Age Un- known				
		0—	1—	3—	5—	10—	15—	25—	45—						
Scarlet Fever ...	6	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
Measles ...	130	3	30	42	53	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough ...	17	1	7	3	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningococcal Infection.	3	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	
Totals ...	158	4	40	46	61	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	7	—	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES—MONTHLY INCIDENCE, 1952

DISEASE	Total	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Scarlet Fever ...	6	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles ...	130	-	2	-	-	-	-	38	11	-	2	25	52
Whooping Cough ...	17	-	-	-	2	3	1	7	2	2	-	-	-
Pneumonia ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	5	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Acute Polio-myelitis ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Meningitis...	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Totals ...	165	-	5	1	5	4	2	45	15	3	3	28	54

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1952

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
Years	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 to 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 to 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 to 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 to 20	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 25	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
25 to 35	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 to 45	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
45 to 55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 to 65	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and over... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	4	1	1	1	2	-	-	-
	5		2		2		-	

PARTICULARS OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON THE REGISTER DURING 1952

22

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Pulmonary & Non-Pulmonary		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Number of Cases of tuberculosis on the Register at the commencement of the year	19	14	33	9	4	13	28	18	46
Number of Cases added to the Register during the year	4	1	5	1	1	2	5	2	7
Number of Cases of tuberculosis removed from the Register during the year on account of :									
(a) having died	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
(b) having left the district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) having recovered	3	—	3	—	1	1	3	1	4
(d) diagnosis of tuberculosis not being confirmed	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1
Number of Cases remaining on the Register at the end of the year	18	14	32	10	4	14	28	18	46

PREVALANCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 143 - 170.

National Health Service Act, 1946, Part III.

(i) Infectious Diseases.

Cases of infectious diseases are now admitted free of charge to the most suitable infectious disease hospital without regard to local boundaries.

(ii) Laboratory Facilities.

Laboratory facilities are available at the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester, for the bacteriological examination of food, milk, water, ice-cream, faeces and urine, etc.

The following specimens were submitted for examination :—

Milk for Tuberculosis	....	....	....	....	124
Milk for Methylene Blue	....	....	....	....	149
Milk for Turbidity Test	....	....	....	....	3
Milk for Phosphatase Test	....	....	....	....	19
Water for Bacteria	....	....	....	....	57
Ice-cream for Methylene Blue	....	....	....	....	58
Bread for Mycelium and Spores	....	....	....	....	1

(iii) Whooping Cough.

17 cases were notified, as against 24 cases in the previous year.

(iv) Scabies.

Under modern conditions there is little reason why there should be any cases of scabies, and most of the cases occur amongst school-children. Five cases were treated at the School Clinic.

(v) Tuberculosis.

There were 5 new cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis and 2 of Non-respiratory Tuberculosis. High priority is given for re-housing whenever an infectious case of Tuberculosis is reported.

(vi) Disinfection.

Present-day knowledge has reduced the necessity for disinfection as frequently as in the past, and during the year under review, 7 houses were disinfected.

(vii) National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47.

This section gives powers to the Medical Officer of Health to remove persons who are in need of care and attention and who are living under insanitary conditions. No cases occurred during the year.

Section D

SANITARY
CIRCUMSTANCES

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES,
MARKET PLACE,
RAMSBOTTOM.

20th July, 1953.

*To the Chairman and Members of the
Ramsbottom Urban District Council*

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the privilege to present in conjunction with the Medical Officer of Health my annual report on the sanitary circumstances of the Urban District for the year 1952.

Further unsatisfactory private water supplies were converted to public water and the Council have now gone a long way to ensuring that wholesome water is available throughout much of the district.

Domestic storage accommodation for house refuse is not entirely satisfactory in every case, many bins being defective or unsuitable receptacles being used for storage of refuse. There was some improvement in this direction during the year. The Cleansing Staff was at full strength for the first time for a number of years. Early in the year the salvage of waste paper and cardboard was no longer an economic proposition ; this had a marked effect on the Department's income from the recovery of this erstwhile valuable material.

A Survey was made of a number of sub-standard houses and a report prepared for presentation to the Council. The housing position has improved to the extent that in the coming year this most pressing problem will be able to receive the attention it merits.

Throughout the year I have received every support and encouragement from the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, and I wish to thank the Officers of the Council for their active help during the year.

May I record with thanks the assistance and advice given to the Department by the Medical Officer of Health and the loyal service rendered by the Health Department Staff.

Yours faithfully,

H. KELLETT,
Chief Sanitary Inspector,

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Water Act, 1945.

Water Supply.

The following table shows the number of houses and types of supply in the district :—

Number of Inhabited Houses	APPROXIMATE NUMBER OF HOUSES		
	With piped supply from mains	With piped supply from private sources	Without piped supply
5,155	4,723	403	30

There are no stand pipes in the district.

(a) PUBLIC.—The public water supply is provided and maintained by the Irwell Valley Water Board. The sources of the water are upland surface reservoirs at Clowbridge, Ogden, Calf Hey, and Scout Moor. The whole supply is chlorinated and part is filtered through closed pressure filters. There is liability to slight plumbo-solvency at Clowbridge and Ogden reservoirs. Lime treatment is carried out at most of the reservoirs, and during the year the Water Board took 184 samples in the district for plumbo-solvency. Quantity is insufficient in a few properties connected to low pressure mains, and on common service pipes.

Twenty samples were taken by the Department of the public supply of which 1 was unsatisfactory and 4 were doubtful ; the Water Board report that the results of analysis of 184 bacteriological and 40 chemical samples have been satisfactory.

(b) PRIVATE.—Many houses and isolated farms draw their water from private supplies. 37 bacteriological samples were taken from private supplies which were suspected, of these 6 were unsatisfactory, 14 doubtful, 17 satisfactory.

The owners of houses in group (a) are to be asked to convert the pail closets to water closets, and some financial assistance is to be given by the Council.

ACCOMMODATION AT END OF 1952.

Privy Middens	....	....	....	....	....	24
Pail Closets	....	....	....	....	....	174
Waste Water Closets	....	....	....	....	....	933
Fresh Water Closets	....	....	....	....	....	3,616

Public Cleansing.

Types of receptacles in use at the end of the year :—

Privy Middens	....	....	....	....	....	24
Pail Closets	....	....	....	....	....	174
Dry Ash Pits	....	....	....	....	....	23
(Dustbins approx.)	....	....	....	....	....	4,815

(a) Refuse Collection.

Public Health Act, 1936. Section 72.

The collection of domestic and trade refuse, salvage and kitchen waste, is carried out by direct labour. Two S. & D. Freighters and one Karrier Bantam, all 7 cu. yd. capacity, are engaged on this work.

The normal establishment of Cleansing Staff consists of one foreman, three drivers, two tipmen and twelve ashbinmen. The labour problem has improved during the year, no doubt due to the trade recession in the cotton and allied industries. The use of casual labour is never satisfactory, and the collection service is kept going by a nucleus of permanent men who maintain an interest, in a not altogether agreeable occupation.

The Cleansing Staff are provided with two sets of overalls annually and a set of water-proof clothing bi-annually.

A 44-hour week has been in operation since October 1948 ; this is spread over 5½ days during November to February ; and 5 days during the remainder of the year. A special collection of trade refuse is made on Saturday mornings during the 5-day week period, by one vehicle.

(b) Refuse Disposal.

Public Health Act, 1936. Section 76.

House and trade refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at Blackburn Road, Edenfield. Every effort is made to conform to the Ministry of Health requirements for controlled tips. These requirements yield excellent results, but their implementation is difficult when faced by lack of suitable covering material, which is the vital requirement for a controlled tip. The cessation of paper salvage, and the position of this tip, facing the prevailing winds, caused considerable trouble from windborne paper, which is difficult to control on this site.

Two tip attendants are normally employed on the tip. A new tip is urgently required in the southern part of the district, and this matter has had the consideration of the Council, and this land should be available for use in the near future. The area of land concerned is 16 acres in extent and its use as playing fields will be greatly enhanced when its level has been raised by controlled tipping of household refuse. Negotiations were put in hand to obtain further land at Edenfield in order to extend the existing tip.

The provision of a tip in a more central position will assist in the maintenance of a regular collection service, long runs being reduced.

The contents of pail closets are collected weekly by a special night soil tank, and are discharged via a special chute to the sewer.

Particulars of Loads tipped—

	Loads	Estimated Tonnage
Household refuse	2,302	4,650
Privy Middens	56	112
Various (covering material, etc)	116	234
	<hr/> 2,474 <hr/>	<hr/> 4,996 <hr/>

Loads not tipped, (Salvage) (Special collections)

					Estimated
				Loads	Tonnage
Waste Paper	....	....	....	52	35
Kitchen Waste	....	....	....	51	43
				<hr/> 103	<hr/> 78

SUMMARY

				Loads	Tons
Total amount disposed of	....	....		<hr/>2,577	<hr/> 5,074

During the year a number of loads of refuse were weighed and from these figures the estimated tonnage was calculated.

CLEANSING COSTS.

The net cost of refuse collection and disposal (excluding excreta removed) for financial year ending 31st March, 1953, £7,858 0s. 9d.

			£	s.	d.
Nett Cost per Ton (estimated weight)....	....		1	10	11½
Nett Cost per 1,000 premises ....	....	1,523	19	2	
Nett Cost per 1,000 population (14,190)	....	553	2	6	
Nett Cost—equivalent rate in the £ ....	....		2	0.25	
Percentage to total rates in the £ ....	....				9.75%

(c) Salvage.

Kitchen waste is collected from some 160 kitchen waste bins in various parts of the town and delivered to and processed by the Bury Corporation Cleansing Department. The processed waste in the form of "puddings" is sold to local pig-keepers.

During the year the bottom dropped out of the waste paper market, to such an extent that no paper was sold between April and December. The price of waste paper fell rapidly, and the incentive bonus scheme was abandoned. The salvage of waste paper from house refuse was discontinued, but collection was maintained from shops. The prediction by the Waste Paper Recovery Association that the set-back to waste paper salvage would be temporary has not been fulfilled.

The revenue from salvage, an important contribution to the rate fund, fell from £1,577 5s. 8d. in 1951 to £563 16s. 3d. in 1952, and the outlook for the year 1953, as far as income from sale of waste paper is concerned is not good.

(d) Expenditure.

The nett cost of refuse collection and disposal for the financial year ending 31st March, 1953, was £7,858 0s. 9d., compared with £5,813 14s. 11d. for the previous year.

(e) Provision of Dustbins.

Public Health Act, 1936. Section 75.

During the year a survey was carried out in order to assess the condition of dustbins in use in the area. Out of a total of approximately 4,815 bins in use the following information was obtained :—

Number of houses with defective bins	....	....	220
Number of houses with shared bins	....	....	54
Number of houses using unsuitable receptacles	....	....	141

Consideration was given to the institution of a local authority bin replacement scheme, but it was not felt that the time was opportune to inaugurate this method of bin provision and replacement.

The owners of all property were required to provide replacements in all cases. By the financial year end 243 bins had been sold by the Council.

The provision of adequate storage facilities for domestic refuse is a contribution to public health, for it reduces the foodstuff available to flies and reduces their breeding potential. Accidents to the Council's employees are reduced when sound receptacles of standard design are used, and loaders work faster with standard bins.

(f) Salvage of Materials.

The following list shows weights of material recovered and the income from their sale :—

	T.	c.	q.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Kitchen Waste	43	1	2	0	137	9	3
Condemned Food	0	19	2	13	12	1	11
Bones	0	1	4	12		15	4
Mixed Waste Paper	35	7	0	2	413	9	9
	<u>79</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>£563</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>3</u>

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

Number and Nature of Inspections	Primary Inspections	Revisits	Total Visits
Housing—Housing Act	280	28	308
Housing—Public Health Act	36	50	86
Other Visits—Public Health Act	23	46	69
Temporary Dwellings	1	—	1
Vermín Infestations	6	6	12
Infectious Diseases	19	32	51
Water Supply	16	109	125
Water Samples	57	—	57
Sanitary Accommodation	71	19	90
Conversion of Obsolete Closets to F.W.C.'s	31	67	98
Drainage	107	218	325
Refuse Accommodation	49	5	54
Public Cleansing	37	28	65
Public Conveniences	34	14	48
Mortuary	5	—	5
Dairies	4	2	6
Bakehouses	7	—	7
Butchers Shops	3	—	3
Fried Fish Shops	4	—	4
Ice Cream Premises	8	6	14
Food Preparing Premises	31	1	32
Licensed Premises	—	1	1
Restaurants	1	—	1
Slaughterhouses	—	24	24
Ice Cream Samples	58	—	58
Milk Samples (Bacteriological)	152	—	152
Other Samples (with County)	73	—	73
Meat Inspection	370	15	385
Food Inspection	36	—	36
Factories Act	10	28	38
Outworkers	5	2	7
Shops	1	5	6
Schools	5	9	14
Offensive Trades	1	14	15
Smoke Abatement	1	9	10
Rodent Control	47	76	123
Keeping of Animals	7	2	9
Miscellaneous Visits	54	3	57
Places of Entertainment	1	—	1
	1,651	819	2,470

Notices Served.

Informal Notices	....	....	....	....	....	....	459
Statutory Notices	....	....	....	....	....	....	44
Legal Proceedings	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
Appeals against Notices	....	....	....	....	....	....	1

DEFECTS AND NUISANCES FOUND

(a) Housing.

HOUSES WITH :—							Found or de- fective	Reme- died
Defective Roofs .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	—
Defective Downspouts, and Eavesgutters .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	2
Defective Pointing and Rendering .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	—
Other External Defects .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8	—
Structural Defects .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	—
Penetrating Dampness .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17	—
Rising Dampness .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	—
Defective Plaster .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	—
Extensive Internal Defects .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	—
Minor Internal Defects .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	—
Insanitary Sinks .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	—
Unsatisfactory Cooking facilities .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	—
Unsatisfactory Washing facilities .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	—
Lighting and Ventilation .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	4	—
Other Sanitary Defects .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	—
Defective Yard Paving .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	—
Unsatisfactory Food Storage .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	—
Unsatisfactory Water Supply .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	—
No. of houses involved :—								
Unfit .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11	—
Partially unfit .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13	—

(b) Sanitary and Refuse Accommodation.

Insufficient Refuse Accommodation	....	....	....	5	4
Refuse Bins	....	....	....	4	3
Pail Closets	....	....	....	—	—

						Found or de- fective	Reme- died
W.W.C's or Structures	....	....	....	....	....	8	6
W.W.C's converted	....	....	....	....	....	—	31
Choked W.W.C's	....	....	....	....	....	72	72
W.C's or Structures	....	....	....	....	....	1	—
Extra W.C's installed	....	....	....	....	....	—	3

(c) Drainage.

Choked Drainage	....	....	....	....	....	38	44
Defective Drainage	....	....	....	....	....	9	7
New Drainage inspected and passed	....	....	....	....	....	—	123
Colour Tests	....	....	....	....	....	—	13
Smoke Tests	....	....	....	....	....	—	48
Defective Septic Tanks	....	....	....	....	....	3	3

(d) General.

Offensive Accumulations	....	....	....	....	....	1	1*
Accumulations	....	....	....	....	....	2	—
Dirty Houses	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
Verminous Premises, excluding Bed Bugs	....	....	....	....	....	2	2
Other Nuisances	....	....	....	....	....	3	3
Dangerous Structures	1	1

(e) Shops.

Unsatisfactory Heating Facilities	1	1
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(f) Slaughterhouses.

Lighting	1	1
Disrepair	1	1
Ventilation	1	1
Washing Facilities	1	1

(g) Factories.

Contravention of Sec. 7	1	2
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(h) Places of Entertainment.

Sanitary Accommodation unsatisfactory	1	1
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FACTORIES ACT, 1937

(1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health :—

Premises	Number on Register	NUMBER OF		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by the L.A.	10	—	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by L.A. ...	122	36	—	1
(3) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the L.A. (excluding out-workers premises) ...	2	2	—	—
Total	134	38	—	1

(2) Cases in which Defects were found :

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness ...	1	1	—	1	—
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—	—
Reasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient (Sec. 7)	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	2	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	3	—	3	1

OUTWORKERS.

There are five outworkers registered with the local authority ; three employed in the weaving of textile fabrics ; one making gloves ; one making slippers. The premises used for this work were found to be satisfactory.

One firm was prosecuted under Section 7, Factories Act, 1937, for failing to remedy the provision of unsuitable and defective sanitary accommodation. The firm were fined £10 and ordered to pay £16 5s. 0d. costs and to provide alternative accommodation within a specified time.

Smoke Abatement.

Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 101 - 106.

There are thirty-nine factory chimneys in the district. No observations were taken during the year. Complaints were received of the emission of black smoke, from one factory chimney. The factory was visited and the management and boilermen interviewed. The advice of an engineer of the Ministry of Fuel and Power was sought in one case.

Extensive alterations have been completed with the boilerhouse equipment at one factory, which has been a cause of complaint, moving grates, automatic stokers, conveyor coal feed, and superheaters with steam storage being installed. Another factory is in the process of installing chain grate stokers on Lancashire boilers, a fairly recent innovation.

Verminous Premises.

Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 83 - 85.

No cases of bug infestation were reported or discovered during the year. Two cases of flea infestation were treated.

When treatment is carried out by the Department, various types of residual spray, containing varying percentages of D.D.T. and Gammexane are used. The sprays have generally been very efficient.

Offensive Trades.

Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 107, 108.

There are six offensive trades in the district: 1 tripe boiler, 1 soap boiler, 3 gut scrapers, 1 tallow refiner.

Schools.

The standard of accommodation of the school meals service is generally good, adequate washing facilities, hot water, hot cupboards and hot plates, storage cupboards, etc., being provided.

The sanitary accommodation at two schools in rural parts of the district leave much to be desired. Turn County School is on pail closets and Buckhurst School is on privy middens. No sewers are available in either district.

The private water supply at Turn School has been replaced by mains water, and mains water is delivered daily in containers by the Schools Meals Service to Buckhurst School.

The following is an analysis of the sanitary condition of the schools in the area :—

Total No. of schools in district	....	....	....	12
No. of schools with unsatisfactory yard surfaces	....			—

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

No. of schools with :

(i) Fresh Water Closets only	....	....	....	10
(ii) Waste Water Closets only	....	....	....	0
(iii) Trough Closets only	....	....	....	0
(iv) Pail Closets only	....	....	....	1
(v) Privy Closets only	....	....	....	1

REFUSE ACCOMMODATION

No. of schools with :

(i) Dustbins	....	....	....	....	....	11
(ii) Dry Ashpits	....	....	....	....	....	1

WATER SUPPLY

No. of schools supplied from :

(i) Public Mains	....	....	....	....	....	11
(ii) Private Supplies	....	....	....	....	....	1

DRAINAGE

No. of schools with drainage to :

(i) Public Sewers	....	....	....	....	....	10
(ii) Inadequate Disposal Systems	....	....	....	....	....	2

WASHING FACILITIES

Some room for improvement in the older schools.

FOOD HANDLING FACILITIES

In the majority of cases these are satisfactory, although there is room for improvement in a few schools.

Tents, Vans, Sheds and Moveable Dwellings.

Public Health Act, 1936. Sections 268 - 269.

There are no licensed camping sites in the area. One individual licence in connection with a caravan was renewed during the year.

Rodent Control.

Pests Act, 1949.

Considerable work was done under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, which came into force on the 1st April, 1950. One part-time trained rodent operative is employed in the Department, and one ashbinman is a trained operative, acting as a reserve.

(a) **SURFACE INFESTATIONS.**—During the year the following surface infestations were treated :—

SURFACE INFESTATIONS

Types of Infestation	RATS						MICE
	Local Authority	Private Dwellings	Miscellaneous	Business Premises	Survey	Total	All Classes
Reservoir ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Major ...	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
Minor ...	1	14	2	16	—	33	—
Total Treatments ...	1	14	2	20	—	37	10
No. of Points Baited ...	28	69	8	337	61	503	58
No. of Points Poisoned or Used ...	24	27	3	149	—	213	22
Bodies Found ...	2	2	—	20	—	24	4

The Council's refuse tips received one treatment during the year. The poison Warfarin was used extensively during the year with very satisfactory results. Visits to baiting points were reduced and a more efficient kill obtained. In certain cases permanent baiting points were set up to deal with subsequent invasions of rats. A detailed report on a number of treatments with the new poison received a favourable report from the Technical Branch of the Infestation Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

(b) SEWER TREATMENTS.

- (1) MAINTENANCE TREATMENT.—Two took place during the year, one in March, the other in August. In the first case 22 manholes were poisoned with 10% arsenic and bread mash, 1 good take and 3 partial takes occurred. In the second case 53 manholes were poisoned with 2½% zinc phosphide and sausage rusk, 4 complete takes and 8 partial takes occurred, 3 bodies were found in one manhole.
- (2) TEST-BAIT.—A 20% test baiting of the sewers was carried out in August between the above two treatments ; 95 manholes were treated. Seven complete takes occurred.

(c) RIVER IRWELL TREATMENT.

A treatment of portions of the River Irwell took place during May and June. Bait was laid at 1,448 points on alternate days ; 373 poison baits were laid (2½% zinc phosphide and sausage rusk). There were 10 "complete" takes, 73 "good" takes, and 83 "partial" takes. Twenty-eight bodies were recovered, and it is estimated from the quantity of bait taken that 829 rats were killed.

Dry weather assisted in a successful treatment. There was a noticeable reduction in the rat population on the river, due no doubt to these treatments. As the river is for all practical purposes an open sewer annual treatment, as in the case of sewers, appears to be warranted.

The treatment was co-ordinated with Mr. H. Turner, Director of Cleansing, County Borough of Bury, on the boundary of the two districts, because rats do not respect local authority boundaries.

Councillor G. Holt, J.P., Councillor J. Hogan, and the Chief Sanitary Inspector were the Local Authority's representatives on the Rodent Control Workable Area Committee No. 15 for the year 1952, this met 3 times at the offices of various authorities constituting the Committee.

Mortuary.

Public Health Act, 1936. Section 198.

The mortuary was used during the year for the reception of 9 bodies, death resulting from the following causes :—

7 deaths from natural causes.

1 road accident.

1 railway accident.

Public Conveniences.

Public Health Act, 1936. Section 87.

Six Public Conveniences are provided in different parts of the town, three catering for males only.

Work was completed on the erection of a combined public convenience and bus shelter at Holcombe Brook. Temporary conveniences were erected at Holcombe Hill on Good Friday to cater for the large influx of visitors.

During the year considerable damage continued to be done to conveniences, including extensive damage to the new convenience soon after erection. Fittings were damaged and coin boxes attacked. The result of this damage frequently causes inconvenience to the public.

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

This Act and regulations made thereunder came into force on 1st November, 1951.

One Certificate of Registration is in force for a factory using Kapok, down and feathers as a filling material.

No samples of the above materials were taken during the year.

Marine Store Dealers.

Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907.

The names and addresses of two dealers in old metal appear in the register kept by the Department in pursuance of Section 86 of the Public Health (Amendment) Act, 1907.

Chief Sanitary Requirements of the District.

Reduction in number of private water supplies.

Sewering of the Turn district, and reduction of number of pail closets.

Abolition of waste water closets.

Cleansing of the River Irwell.

Section E

HOUSING

HOUSING

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a)	Total number of Dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	246
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	...	246
(2) (a)	Number of Dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(3)	Number of Dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
(4)	Number of Dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	...	...	13

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of formal notices :—

Number of defective Dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	9
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

3.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13, Housing Act, 1936 :—

Undertakings accepted under Sec. 11 (3)	9
---	-----	-----	---

4.—Proceedings under Section 12, Housing Act, 1936 :—

Number of separate tenements in respect of which closing orders were made	1
---	------	------	------	------	---

5.—Housing Act, 1936—Overcrowding. No accurate figures are available. Complete survey of district necessary in order to assess degree of overcrowding.

6.—Clearance Area Procedure. An Interim Housing Report was issued during the year, this is referred to later in the text.

NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR

(a) By the Local Authority (Permanent—Flats) ....	....	28
(b) By the Local Authority (Temporary) ....	....	0
(c) By Private Enterprise (Traditional Houses) ....	....	6
(d) By Private Enterprise (Permanent—Flats) ....	....	10

Housing Conditions.

Housing Acts, 1936 and 1949.

The majority of the houses in the district are stone built, consisting of two rooms up and two rooms down ; conveniences such as hot water systems, baths, etc., are absent in many cases. Approximately 53% of the houses have baths, and 71% have fresh water closets.

From a repair point of view houses which are the subject of unconfirmed orders present the main problem. The majority of stone houses suffer from some degree of dampness.

Some idea of the extent of the housing shortage can be judged from the following figures which show the number of families applying for Council Houses.

		<i>Total No. of Separate Family Units applying for</i>		
			<i>2-Bedroomed</i>	<i>3-Bedroomed</i>
		<i>Bungalows</i>	<i>Houses :</i>	<i>Houses :</i>
Without separate houses	22	49	11	
With separate houses	87	133	125	
Estimated future requirements *	16	50	30	

The present position as to real housing need and to overcrowding cannot be accurately assessed without a comprehensive survey.

* Excludes houses required to replace unfit houses which will be the subject of demolition orders.

Interim Housing Report.

Housing Act, 1936. Section 25.

During the year a survey was made of a number of unfit houses previously included in housing reports issued in 1933 and 1937. These reports included in all 578 houses. During the inter-war years the authority dealt vigorously with the problem of unfit houses, but the last war brought the programme to a standstill.

The houses in the survey only represent those that were considered unfit for human habitation fifteen years ago ; no doubt many more houses in the district now fall into that category.

In all, 278 houses are involved of which probably 231 will be in clearance areas, 39 back-to-back houses will be required to be made into through houses, 4 houses will be closed, and 4 individual houses will be the subject of demolition orders.

The local authority now appears to be in a position to consider the possibility of recommencing the pre-war programme of unfit houses. The Council have given instructions for a number of properties to be inspected with a view to official representations being made by the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year a number of undertakings were accepted under Section 11 (3) Housing Act, 1936, in respect of 9 houses, and 1 house was the subject of a closing order. The tenants of these houses were rehoused by the Council or themselves found alternative accommodation. There is close co-operation with the Housing Department in dealing with applicants for Council houses from unfit dwellings, and the Health and Housing Committees have a close liaison in these matters.

Section F

INSPECTION AND
SUPERVISION
OF FOOD

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Milk Supply.*Food and Drugs Act, 1938.**Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.*

No. of registered distributors operating from :—

(a) Own dairies in the district	....	....	....	....	....	2
(b) Dairy farms in the district	....	....	....	....	....	45
(c) Premises outside the district	....	....	....	....	....	5

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

No. of dealers' licences (including supplementary licences) issued by local authority during 1952 in respect of :—

Tuberculin Tested Milk.

Distribution	7
--------------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	---

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949.

No. of licences issued in respect of heat-treated milk.

Retail distributors :—

Pasteurised	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
Sterilised	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18

All unsatisfactory samples of milk produced in this district are reported to the Milk Production Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, who is now responsible for production of milk.

Notification of 4 tuberculous samples out of 124 samples of milk, were forwarded to the Divisional Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The Ministry carried out 5 veterinary inspections of cattle in this district. Three animals were seized and slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938.

There was a fall in the percentage of tuberculous milk samples, from 3.27% in 1951 to 3.22% in 1952. This result is still far from satisfactory. These all occurred in raw milks, and emphasises the need for the pasteurisation of all milk.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Section 68.

The following table shows the results of samples of milk submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Monsall Hospital, Manchester.

The results of the methylene blue tests, which are an indication of the keeping quality of the milk, are fairly good, only 8 samples failing out of a total of 130 samples of raw milk. Nineteen samples of pasteurised milk passed the methylene blue test, and they all passed the phosphatase heat treatment test. Three samples of sterilised milk were found to comply with the regulations, having passed the turbidity test.

Three one-pint milk bottles were submitted for a bottle count. The mean colony count was 1,600 per pint bottle. No coliform organisms were isolated. The result was fairly satisfactory.

After some disagreement over procedure with the Cheshire Agricultural Executive Committee, as a result of Tuberculin Tested milk, retailed in Ramsbottom, persistently failing to pass the methylene blue test, full co-operation between this Committee and the Health Committee was established.

Type of Milk	Number of Samples Submitted	Turbidity Test		Methylene Blue		Tubercle Bacilli		Phosphatase Test		Total No. of Tests
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	
Undesignated	80	—	—	75	5	73	2	—	—	155
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	3	—	—	3	—	1	—	3	—	7
Pasteurised	16	—	—	16	—	—	—	16	—	32
Tuberculin Tested	19	—	—	16	3	17	—	—	—	36
Accredited	31	—	—	31	—	29	2	—	—	62
Sterilised	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Totals	152	3	—	141	8	120	4	19	—	295

(b) Ice Cream.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Section 14.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947.

The following is a list of the various types of ice cream premises registered within the district.

Registered Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers ...	2
Registered Retail Manufacturers	2
Registered Retail Vendor's Premises (in use)	45

In January, 1949, the Council adopted five Codes of Practice approved by the Lancs. County Council, covering the manufacture, transportation, storing and sale of ice cream. All persons dealing with this product are informed of the appropriate Code, and this is now the standard required in all premises.

The following table shows the results of samples of ice-cream taken in the district during the year, which were examined and classified according to their reaction to the methylene blue reduction test.

Type of Ice Cream	Provisional Grade				Methylene Blue Test		Total Tests
	1	2	3	4	Passed	Failed	
Local Manufacture ...	24	7	5	2	31	7	38
Not Local Manufacture	15	2	2	1	17	3	20
Totals	39	9	7	3	48	10	58

When considering these results it should be remembered that the methylene blue test and the grading as applied to ice-cream is provisional, and is only an index of its bacterial cleanliness and not its safety for human consumption. The results on this basis were fairly good only ten failing out of a total of fifty-eight samples.

The Ministry of Health suggest that over a period of six months, 50% of a vendors samples should fall into Grade I, 80% into Grade I or II, not more than 20% into Grade III, and none into Grade IV.

During the year 16 lolly ices were submitted for examination for the presence of coliform organisms. In all cases the samples were found to be bacteriologically satisfactory.

Ramsbottom Urban District Council

WEIGHTS OF CARCASES AND ORGANS FOUND TO BE UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD

Year	ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS			TUBERCULOSIS ONLY		
	Whole carcases and organs Pounds	Part carcases and organs Pounds	Total Pounds	Whole carcases and organs Pounds	Part carcases and organs Pounds	Total Pounds
1937	1,626	102	1,728	2,476	2,412	4,888
1938	145	119	264	92	2,206	2,298
1939	179	108	287	570	1,184	1,754
1940	1,062	992	2,054	1,761	8,052	9,813
1941	134	696	830	1,430	7,697	9,127
1942	432	604	1,036	916	4,812	5,728
1943	358	520	878	1,307	5,366	6,673
1944	Nil	409	409	2,562	5,535	8,097
1945	124	890	1,014	2,688	6,077	8,765
1946	Nil	1,192	1,192	1,215	7,488	8,703
1947	508	949	1,257	1,898	4,814	6,712
1948	175	996	1,171	4,296	4,563	8,859
1949	702	1,307	2,009	5,121	10,500	15,621
1950	1,790	1,654	3,444	2,961	8,155	11,116
1951	1,302	1,715	3,017	2,951	7,277	10,228
1952	10,544	2,899	13,443	3,129	6,573	9,702
Totals	18,881	15,152	34,033	35,373	92,711	128,084

Ramsbottom Urban District Council
CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED—1941-1952

55

Year	Number Killed	Number Inspected	ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS			TUBERCULOSIS ONLY		
			Whole carcasses Condemned	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	% of No. inspected affected by disease other than tuberculosis	Whole carcasses condemned	Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	% of No. inspected affected with tuberculosis
1941	6,604	6,604	1	*	*	9	*	*
1942	3,949	3,949	2	*	*	5	*	*
1943	3,935	3,935	2	*	*	7	*	*
1944	3,549	3,549	Nil	*	*	12	*	*
1945	3,730	3,730	1	*	*	15	*	*
1946	4,200	4,200	Nil	*	*	7	*	*
1947	2,266	2,266	2	*	*	10	*	*
1948	2,979	2,979	1	154	5.2	23	159	6.11
1949	6,157	6,157	4	283	4.66	33	460	8.01
1950	7,422	7,422	11	284	3.97	17	422	5.91
1951	6,714	6,714	8	312	4.77	10	313	4.81
1952	7,897	7,897	30	344	4.73	20	314	4.22

* No record kept of actual numbers ; record of weights only.

(c) Meat and Food Inspection.*Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Section 10.**Memo 3. Meat.***(i) MEAT.**

During the year all the animals slaughtered at the Bacon Factory and at the Emergency Slaughter House have been examined. Particulars of carcasses inspected and amounts condemned are shown below.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excl'dng Cows	Cows	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	24	42	4	7827
Number inspected	24	42	4	7827
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS				
Whole Carcasses Condemned ...	2	13	1	14
Carcasses of which some part or Organ was condemned	5	15	2	322
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	29·16	66·66	75	4·29
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY				
Whole Carcasses condemned ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	20
Carcasses of which some part or Organ was condemned	4	7	Nil	303
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	16·66	16·66	Nil	4·12

Weight of Carcasses and Organs found to be unfit for human consumption:

	Whole Carcasses and organs pounds	Part Carcasses and organs pounds	Total pounds
All diseases except Tuberculosis	10,544	2,899	13,443
Tuberculosis only	3,129	6,573	9,702
Totals	13,673	9,472	23,145

The above figures include 73 pigs slaughtered for private consumption of which parts were surrendered,

The Council's refusal to licence a slaughter house in the district resulted in an appeal by the owner-occupier and the Court upheld this appeal.

Considerable alterations were carried out after service of notice under Section 57, Food and Drugs Act, 1938. A licence was granted and this slaughter house is now in use for emergency slaughtering purposes.

A store for condemned meat was provided at the Depot during the year. This is a brick structure, adequately ventilated, flyproof, and provided with cement rendered walls, water laid on, drainage facilities, hanging rails, etc.

MEMORANDUM 3 MEAT methods and criterion of meat inspection issued by the Ministry of Food was adopted by the Council on the 18th December, 1952.

(ii) OTHER FOODS.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Sections 10 - 12.

In the course of visits to shops, food-stores, food preparation premises the following food stuffs were found to be unfit for human consumption.

Fine Coconut	....	....	....	130 lbs.
Sugar	....	....	....	21½ lbs.
Bacon	....	....	....	38 lbs.
Kippers	....	....	....	15 lbs.
19 Tins of Ham	....	....	....	79¾ lbs.
22 Tins of Meat	....	....	....	43¾ lbs.
209 Tins of Fruit	....	....	....	418 lbs.
37 Tins of Fish	....	....	....	17 lbs.
12 Tins of Vegetables	....	....	....	7 lbs.
2 Tins of Milk	....	....	....	1¾ lbs.
6 Tins of Jam	....	....	....	8 lbs.
45 Bottles of Fruit	....	....	....	35½ lbs.
				<hr/>
				815¼ lbs.
				<hr/>

(iii) FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLING.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Sections 68 - 70.

The provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, relating to the sampling of food for quality are carried out by the Lancashire County Council, Public Health Department, through its County Sanitary Officer, Mr. J. Eckersley.

Dr. S. C. Gawne, the County Medical Officer of Health, has kindly supplied the following information.

A total of 107 samples were obtained in the Ramsbottom District, an increase of 11 on the year 1951.

Seventy-three of the samples were milk, and 34 other foods, comprising :—

2 Butter	1 Boric Ointment
2 Margarine	1 Sponge Cake and Sponge Pudding
1 Lard	Mixture, Unsweetened
2 Tincture of Iodine	1 Cooking Fat
2 Eucalyptus Oil	3 Whisky
1 Bread (Brown)	1 Gin
1 Muffins	2 Rums
2 Malted Milk and Cocoa	1 Sild, Canned
1 Malted Milk	3 Barley
1 Compound Liquorice	4 Self Raising Flour
Powder	1 Herring, Canned
1 Shrimps, Canned	

All the above samples were reported by the County Analyst to be genuine with the exception of the following :—

<i>Sample</i>	<i>Result of Analysis</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
1 Informal Milk	Deficient 6.6 per cent fat	} Same vendor. Vendor notified.
1 Informal Milk	Deficient 5.0 per cent fat	
1 Informal Milk	Deficient 6.6 per cent fat	
1 Informal Milk	The freezing point indicated the presence of 2.8 per cent extraneous water	} Vendor cautioned and further sample obtained.

1 Formal Milk	Deficient 5·8 per cent solids-not-fat ; contained 5·5 per cent extraneous water	Prosecution. Vendor fined £3 3s. 6d. and £6 16s. 6d. costs.
1 Sponge Cake & Sponge Pudding Mixture, unsweetened	Available carbon-di-oxide only 0·28 per cent	Remainder of stock withdrawn from sale.
1 Rum	40° under proof. Contained 7·6 per cent excess water	Prosecution. Vendor fined £1 and 3 gns. costs.
1 Formal Milk	Deficient 8·3 per cent fat	Vendor notified.

(d) Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

Section 14 of the above Act came into force in the district on the 1st April, 1952. This Section concerns the registration of hawkers of food and their premises.

No. of hawkers of fish, vegetables, etc., on register 3

(e) Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Under an order made by the Ministry of Health, Section 14 of the above Act came into force in the district on the 28th March, 1952. This section concerns the registration of premises used in connection with the manufacture or sale of ice cream, preparation or manufacture of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food.

The following types of premises appear on the Department's register :—

Premises for sale of cooked meats, etc.....	....	....	....	21
Premises for sale of fried fish ....	....	....	....	14
Premises for sale of ice-cream ....	....	....	....	49

(f) Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951.

Section 13 of the above Act came into force on the 1st April, 1952. This section requires notification to the local authority of the slaughter of animals, slaughtered otherwise than for human consumption. No notices were received during the year.

(g) Public Health (Meat) (Amendment) Regulations, 1952.

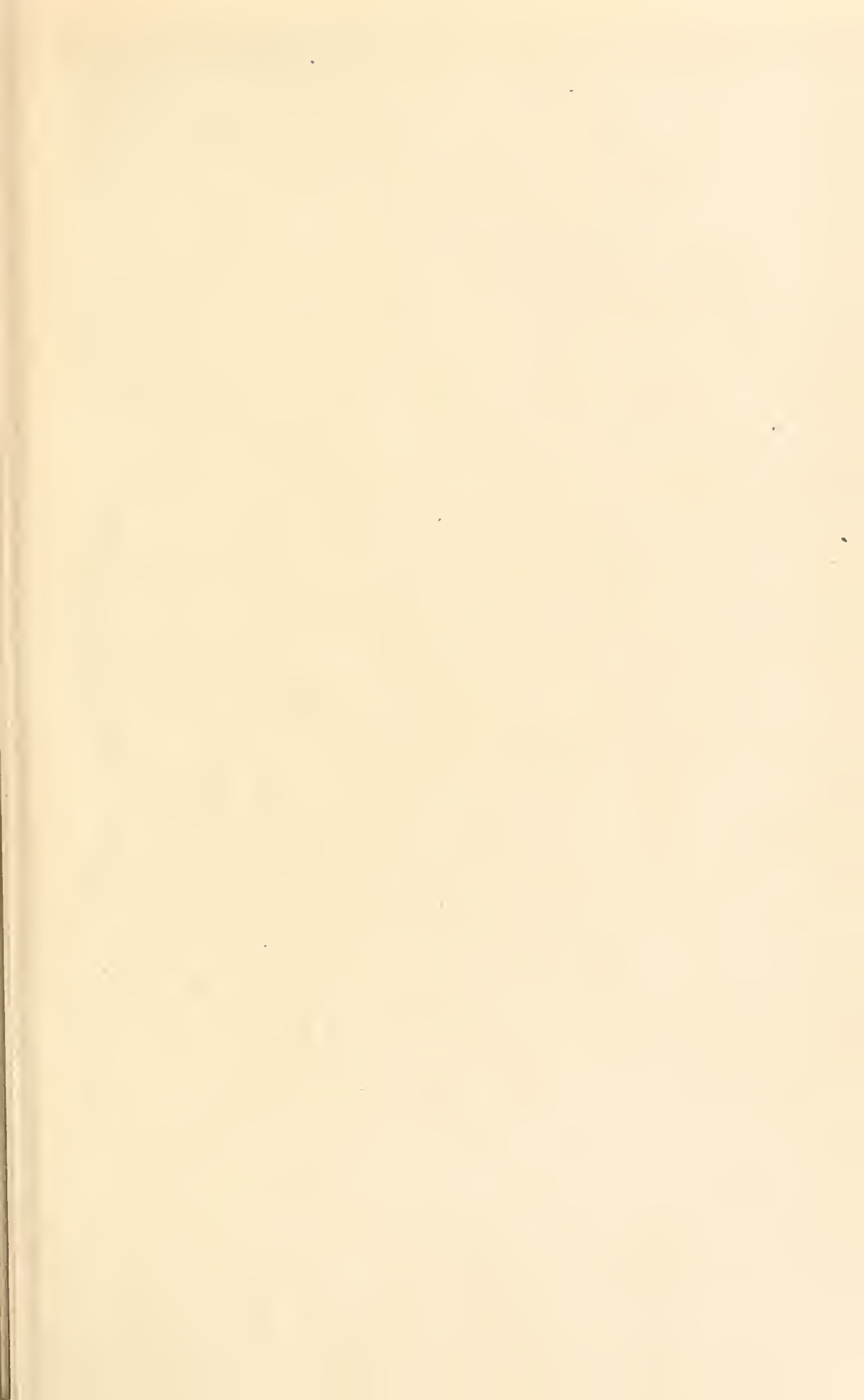
These regulations came into force on the 31st August, 1952, and extended the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924/1948 to cover an additional class of animal. The slaughter of horses, mares, geldings, etc., is now controlled by these regulations.

No animals in this class were slaughtered in the district during the year.

(h) Clean Food.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Section 13.

- (i) The Council has adopted a Code of Practice for shops, stalls and vehicles drawn up by a Committee consisting of the Medical Officers and Sanitary Inspectors of the seven Local Authorities in No. 12 Health Division, and the County Borough of Bury. This Code sets out in detail what is considered to be "good practice" for the various food trades in the day to day running of their businesses.
- (ii) The Council has approved a display card on clean food for distribution to all food shops. The card seeks the co-operation of the customer and trader in keeping both premises and food in a clean condition.
- (iii) A display card, in the form recommended by the Ministry of Food, requesting that dogs should not be brought into premises in which food is sold was distributed to all food shops in the district.
- (iv) The Council has adopted Bye-laws made under Section 15, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food, and sale of food in the open air, on 22nd May, 1950.



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